Amendment to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 18, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Methods of performing therapeutic procedures with the inventive compounds are also disclosed. An effective amount of the inventive compounds in a pharmaceutically acceptable formulation is administered to a patient. For example, parenteral administration advantageously contains a sterile aqueous solution or suspension of the photosensitizer in a concentration ranging from about 1 nM to about 0.5 M. Preferred parenteral formulations have a concentration of 1 μM to 10 mM. Such solutions also may contain pharmaceutically acceptable buffers, emulsifiers, surfactants, and, optionally, electrolytes such as sodium chloride. Formulations for enteral administration may vary widely, as is well known in the art. In general, such formulations are liquids, which include an effective amount of the complexes in aqueous solution or suspension. Such enteral compositions may optionally include buffers, surfactants, emulsifiers, thixotropic agents, and the like. Compounds for oral administration may also contain flavoring agents and other ingredients for enhancing their organoleptic qualities. Formulations for topical delivery may also contain liquid or semisolid excipients to assist in the penetration of the photosensitizer. The compounds may also be delivered in an aerosol spray. The dose of the photosensitizer may vary from 0.1 to 500 mg/kg body weight, preferably from 0.5 to 2 mg/kg body weight. The photosensitizer is allowed to accumulate in the region of interest, followed by illumination with [[~~the~~]] light of wavelength 300 to 1200 nm, preferably 350 to 850 nm, at the site of the lesion. If the lesion is on the

skin surface, the photosensitizer can be directly illuminated; otherwise, endoscopic catheters equipped with a light source may be employed to achieve phototherapeutic effect. The intensity, power, duration of illumination, and the wavelength of the light may vary widely depending on the location and site of the lesions. The wavelength of light may vary from 300 to 1200 nm. The fluence rate is preferably, but not always, kept below 200 mW/cm^2 to minimize thermal effects. Appropriate power depends on the size, depth, and the pathology of the lesion. The novel inventive compounds have broad clinical utility which includes, but is not limited to, phototherapy of tumors, inflammatory processes, and impaired vasculature.